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FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1808.

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

ON TIME.

By Selleck Osborne.

Mov'd by a strange mysterious pow'r,
Who hastes along the rapid hour,
I touch the deep-ton'd string;
E'en now I see his withered face,
Beneath the tower's mouldering base,
Where mossy vestments cling.

Dark roll'd his cheerless eye around,
Severe his grisly visage frown'd,
No locks his head array'd;
He grasp'd a hero's antique buff,
The marble crumbled into dust,
And sunk amidst the shade!

Malignant triumph fill'd his eyes;
"See, hapless mortals, see," he cries,
"How vain your idle schemes;
"Beneath my grasp the fairest form,
"Dissolves, and mingles with the worm;
"Thus vanish mortal dreams.

"The works of God and man I spoil;
"The noblest proofs of human toil
"I treat as childish toys;
"I crush the noble and the brave;
"Beauty I mar; and in the grave
"I bury human joys."

Hold! ruthless phantom—Hold, I cry'd,
If thou canst mock the dreams of pride,
And meager hopes devour;
VIRTUE, beyond thy reach, shall bloom,
When other charms sink to the tomb,
"She scorns thy envious power,

On frothy wings the demon fled,
Howling, as o'er the walls he sped,
"Another year has gone!"
The ruin'd spire—the crumbling tower,
Nodding, obey'd his awful power,
As TIME flew swiftly on.

Since beauty then, to TIME must bow,
And age deform the fairest brow,
Let brighter charms be yours;
The female mind embalm'd in truth,
Shall bloom in everlasting youth,
While TIME, himself, endures.

The Economy of kings and republics.

It is the custom of monarchies not only to confer the most exorbitant salaries upon kings and ministers; in other words upon those who may be presumed to have rendered some services to the state; but upon every branch and sprig of the royal family. But it is the vital principle of republics, as it is stated in the constitution of Virginia; "that no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services;" the same principle too, requiring that these emoluments and privileges should be confined within the most moderate limits. Not to speak of the civil list of the English king; not to speak of the prince of Wales, his enormous debts discharged from the public treasury or the enormous annuity granted to his support; not to speak of the other branches of the royal family; a sufficient illustration of our principle is to be found in a late appropriation of the British parliament. It is curious to contrast these strange appropriations with the salary of our republican officers:

In Great Britain, the Duke of Gloucester receives more than 62,000 dollars. The Princess Charlotte of Wales, more than 31,000.	In the U. States, our chief magistrate receives only 25,000 dollars.
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Thirty one thousand dollars appropriated for supplying the infant daughter of the prince of Wales with corals, gingerbread and rattles; a sum, greater by 6000 dollars than the stipulated salary of the chief magistrate of the union. Yet there is no man of impartiality, who will not admit that we are at least as well governed, as the people of Great Britain.

And by what title do these beings claim such an exorbitant portion of the means of life? Do they earn it by the sweat of the brow? No. Do they derive it by some ingenious discovery? No. Is it the profit of their capital? No. Is it the reward of services rendered to their country? No. For, what services have they rendered, but to extend the rage of luxury, dissipation and vice? By what right then do they batten upon the labor and wealth of the nation? What is the duke of Gloucester, who is taxed to support his extravagance? "What is Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba?"—Suppose only, that congress should ap-

propriate several thousand dollars to the support of Mr. Jefferson's relatives, what indignation would it not excite in every American bosom! Yet such is almost the precise question, with respect to these "titulars" of Great Britain. And yet it is in this oppressed nation where the idle sprig of royalty is thus magnificently supported, that the poor laborer is ground down to the bone by taxes; and every poor man with four children is a pauper.

This is the real spirit of monarchies. Their rulers must be distinguished from other men, not by their talents, not by their virtues, not even by their royal blood, but by the pomp and dazzle of riches. Deprive them of this magic of ostentation, and the delusion of monarchies would soon be over. We recollect an anecdote in point, that is related of some celebrated wit, perhaps Dr. Beattie—never was there a more ingenious or striking pun—never was any play of words more distinguished by humor, or by the truth of the application. "Take from MAJESTY its externals said the wit (putting his fingers upon the first and last letters of the word) and what is it but a jest?" Rich. Eng.

SUMACK.

The season is advancing for collecting Sumack.—Large quantities of this article so important in the manufacture of Morocco leather, have hitherto been imported from Europe, at double the price for which it may be collected in this country, where it is native, growing spontaneously in every part of the U. States. The annual supplies of Sumack collected in this country have never equalled the consumption, recourse has consequently been always had to Europe. Yet no species of labor has afforded the farmers more profit, nor any thing more easily collected and prepared; this article now sells current at sixty dollars per ton, of which two boys from 10 to 15 years of age may collect a ton per day where it grows plentifully.

The method of collecting and preparing Sumack is simple, and may be accomplished by any farmer; it consists merely of stripping the buff of all the branches containing leaves only, these are spread out and made like hay, and when sufficiently dry so as not to heat, it is put into a barn on racks, after which it is put into the tanner's bark mill and ground fine and sifted from the stems, in this state it is put into bags or casks and sold to the manufacturer or merchant.

Sumack is a bush or plant growing almost every where on barren or uncultivated lands; it bears a large bunch of red berries, which however are not suffered to mix with the leaves. The time of collecting Sumack commences from the 15th June and continues till frost, the best however is collected early and bears a better price. Care must be taken that it does not get wet, a circumstance which materially injures the quality.

In the city of Philadelphia at least one hundred tons are consumed annually; and some hundreds of tons might, when the embargo is raised, be advantageously exported to England, affording a good profit to the exporter.

The following Message, from the Governor of the state of Massachusetts respecting the manner of appointing Electors of President and Vice President was transmitted to the Legislature of that state on the 11th ultimo.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have just received your message by your committee, informing me that you are not now detained, by the public concerns of the Commonwealth, and request to be adjourned to the second Thursday of November next.

I have not observed amongst the acts and resolves of this session, any order, bill, or resolves of the Legislature, directing the manner of appointing electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

The Constitution of the United States provides, that "Congress may determine the time of choosing electors of President and Vice President." The act of Congress passed on the 11th day of March, 1792, provides, "that the electors shall meet on the first Wednesday of December, and shall have been appointed within thirty-four days then next preceding." The day you propose to be adjourned to, appears to have been

fixed upon, under an idea that the Legislature will direct the manner of appointing the electors, shall be by the Senate and House of Representatives, and not by the People; because there will not be time between the day you propose to be adjourned to, and the first Wednesday in December, for provision to be made by law for it, and for the people to choose, in either districts, or by a general ticket. This mode of appointment has no other authority, but these words in the Constitution, "each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof shall direct, a number of electors."

The Legislature of Massachusetts, in 1798, by resolve in usual form, ordered the appointment to be by the people in districts. In 1792, the appointment was in the same manner. And the same manner was adopted at a formal resolve in 1796. At the giving in the votes, the Selectmen of the towns, and Assessors of plantations, presided, and counted and recorded the votes in open town meetings. In 1800, a resolve was passed by the Senate and House of Representatives, and approved and signed by the Governor, that the "General Court, on the 13th November (then) next, being then in session, will by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, elect and choose sixteen persons as Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States." The election or appointment of electors, in the year 1804, was by the votes of the people, in a general ticket throughout the state; in which the Selectmen and Assessors were to warn the meetings, and to preside as before. This was done by a formal resolve, taking force in five days, as the Governor neglected it. Should I now accede to the adjournment you propose, without making any suggestion of difficulties that may arise, from the manner in which you may find yourselves obliged to appoint electors; it might be considered, that I ought then to be foreclosed, because a consent to the adjournment would, by fair implication, be proof of my having previously consented to the mode. But should you continue your request to be so adjourned, without having previously provided for the appointment of electors, the way will be fairly open for any objection which I shall then feel myself obliged to make.

I do not attempt to state any objection to the appointment of electors by the two Houses, or even to say that I shall make any; but having been always an enthusiast in the principles of an elective republic, I have regarded with pleasure the barriers placed round the election of our national Chief Magistrate by the constitution and the law. The constitution provides "that the electors shall give in their votes on the same day throughout the United States." The law provides that the day shall be the first Wednesday in December, and within thirty-four days after the electors are appointed." This is evidently intended to prevent foreign influence, as well as combinations between the electors of different states, and the parties under whose influence they are. There can be no doubt in the mind of every one acquainted with the present General Court, but that the exercise of the power to appoint electors themselves, would be with great fairness and impartiality; but it is an old and useful observation, that the doing of good by incorrect or wrong means, has a more dangerous tendency than doing wrong. I can conceive that if we should be continued under an elective republic, strong parties may produce a Senate and House of Representatives, who in the month of June may know the strength of each side, and who may then, under a resolution to appoint the electors themselves, ascertain the names of the electors, as accurately as they shall be known after their appointment. In this way the benefits intended by the constitution and laws, for guarding the purity of the election of the first National Magistrate, will be subverted.

There are many towns and plantations which could not choose Representatives, and therefore are deprived of that privilege which they would have according to the manner of appointing electors in the four former elections. Nor is there, that I know of, any reason to believe, that when the present Senate and House were elected, their constituents had an expectation, that the General Court would appoint electors themselves.

JAMES SULLIVAN.
Council Chamber, 9th June, 1808.

Paper Making.

Four or five boys, about 13 or 14 years of age, are wanted as apprentices to the abovementioned business, at the Paper Mill, on Mill Creek, about nine miles from Charlestown.

June 23, 1808.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Hager's Town, on the 27th ultimo, a small Roan Horse, about 14 hands high, fox'd and nick'd, paces, trots and canters; about five years old. The above reward and reasonable expenses will be paid to any person delivering said horse to Samuel Hughes, esq. of Hager's Town, to Mr. Thomas Flogg, at Charlestown, or to the subscriber near Berryville. J. HOLKER.
May 6, 1808.

For sale, by the Barrel,

CHOICE APPLE BRANDY, near two years old; which, from its strength and flavour, is pronounced, by good judges, to be the best spirit that can be any where had at the price.
F. FAIRFAX.
Shannon-hill, 30th May, 1808.



Lots and Houses.

THE subscriber would dispose of his leases for two separate tenements, in Charlestown, lately occupied by him. They are in good repair, and may be had by any respectable person or persons, who are sufficiently responsible for the annual rents, which are quite reasonable. One of these houses would suit any person of considerable business; and has been formerly used as a tavern; the other would suit a tradesman: and they are equal to any tenements in that town, for pleasantness of situation, extent of ground, and convenient accommodation.

F. FAIRFAX.
Shannon Hill, April 22, 1808.

Journeyman Weaver.

WANTED immediately, a sober, industrious journeyman to the Counterpane weaving, or a good plain weaver; a person of the latter description would be instructed in the Counterpane weaving, and receive liberal wages.
WILLIAM MORROW.

A boy about 13 years of age, is also wanted as an apprentice to the Coverlet, Counterpane & Blue Dying businesses.
W. MORROW.
Charlestown, April 29, 1808.

An Apprentice wanted.

A SMART BOY, about the age of 14, of respectable connexions, will be taken as an apprentice to the Taylor's business. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown.
AARON CHAMBERS.
April 8, 1808.

A SMART BOY,

Of the age of 15 or 16 years, will be taken as an apprentice to the Weaving business.
JOHN LEMON.
Charlestown, May 20, 1808.

A Stray Hog.

TAKEN up a stray hog, marked in both ears with a crop and slope.—Appraised to three dollars and seventy-five cents. The owner may have it on proving property and paying charges.
ZACHARIAH BUCKMASTER.
May 10, 1808.

To be harvested on shares, the whole or part of a large field of wheat, in the neighborhood of Charlestown. Inquire of the printers.
June 10, 1808.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office.

From the MONITOR.

GENERAL WILKINSON.

We are to-day enabled to continue our sketches of the general's vindication. Speaking of the charge of having tyrannically and indiscriminately denounced innocent persons to the government, he says—

"How cruel and unwarrantable has been this imputation! How directly opposite to my real conduct; for Heaven can bear me witness, I treated individual character with so much delicacy, that I confined myself to facts merely, without the mention of Col. Burr's name even in my second letter to the president, dated 12th November, 1806, in which I observe 'nothing less than an overt act will in my judgement warrant the official commitment of names, and none such has as yet been committed within my knowledge;' and in my letter of the 9th December, from New-Orleans, when surrounded by traitors and menaced from various quarters, is the following paragraph.—'It is with inexpressible mortification and regret, I discharge the painful duty of informing you, that among our countrymen in this city, I have discovered characters hitherto distinguished for probity and patriotism, men of high talents and entire trust, honored by your confidence, and distinguished by marks of your regard, who, if not connected with the flagitious plan by active co-operation, have withheld from government interesting and timely intelligence of its gradual completion, or have dared openly to approve it! Shall I mention their names? I forbear, until through suspicions be confirmed into certainty; and let me not abandon the hope, that their eyes may be open to the foulness of the attempt, and that they may be still retrieved to their country. Over such I shall keep a strict eye, and preventing their co-operation in mischief I shall rejoice should this conduct reclaim their minds from error and secure their utility to the cause of the constitution.'"

"But it is with a proud satisfaction which swells my breast, that I contrast with this partial defection of our own countrymen the general temper of the great mass of the people, who are ardent in the defence of their city, and will I think in this instance, be found true to their God, to themselves, their country and its constitution.—Such was the liberality, the charity and benevolence of my conduct, and yet misrepresentations, gendered by the friends of Mr. Burr, and my personal enemies, and put in circulation from one extreme of the Union to the other, have increased the number of my adversaries, and excited the prejudices of hundreds to whom I have never given cause of offence.

"Gentlemen, in this vindication of a Soldier's honour, I have I fear worn out your patience, yet I must throw myself on your justice and benevolence to hear me, whilst I take a short view of an imputation, foreign it is true to the primary objects of this enquiry, but not less interesting to my honor.

"It has been urged against me with peculiar rancour, from the earliest dawn of my opposition to Col. Burr, that I was originally connected in his treasonable designs; and indeed since Mr. Clark came boldly out as his auxiliary, some of the band have not hesitated to ascribe to me the origin of the enterprise. On this subject I beg leave to offer the following brief remark; that if I had been concerned with Col. Burr in his illicit projects, it is not creditable that a man of his penetration, art and knowledge of men and affairs, should have neglected to commit me, and to preserve the evidence of my conviction; and it is equally improbable did he possess the proof, that it should have been so long concealed, while I have been assailed by the mightiest efforts of my enemies, and an outrageous tempest of obloquy from all quarters.

"Having taken the ground of defence, I will not descend to notice the suggestions of the hostile, nor the insinuations of the treacherous, but shall hold myself in readiness to meet any specific attack, and will continue to defy my enemies."

"But as Mr. Clark, it seems from his friend Mr. Cox, has expressed his conviction of my connection with Col. Burr, it is proper I should bestow a few particular observations on him, and his agency in Burr's conspiracy.

"Although Col. Burr had after his arrival at St. Louis from New-Orleans, for the first time spoken to me, of some Grand Expedition contemplated by the government, it was from Mr. Clark I received the earliest intimation of Mr. Burr's designs against Mexico, cautiously and artfully conveyed to me in his letter of the 7th September 1805, which is before the court. At the time of the receipt of this letter, so unsuspecting was I of any sinister plan being in agitation, that I gave Mr. Clark's letter to the Secretary of the Territory over which I presided, and desired him to transmit a copy of it to Col. Burr, which was accordingly done, and it was received by the colonel. But subsequent events have convinced me, that Burr having informed Col. Clark, under strong injunctions of silence, that I was concerned in his project, the latter to ascertain the fact had written this letter with a view to sound me. I beg leave to quote the letter in this place."

"New Orleans, 7th September, 1805.

DEAR SIR,

"Many absurd and wild reports are circulated here, and have reached the ears of the officers of the late Spanish government, respecting our Ex Vice President—you are spoken of as his right hand man, and even I am now supposed to be of consequence enough, to combine with the Generals and Vice Presidents. At any other time but the present, I should amuse myself vastly at the folly and fears of those who are affected with these idle tales, but being on the point of setting off for Vera Cruz, on a large mercantile speculation, I feel cursedly hurt at the rumours, and might in consequence of Spanish jealousy get into a hobble I could not easily get out of. Entre nous, I believe that Minor of Natchez has a great part in this business, in order to make himself of importance; he is in the pay of Spain, and wishes to convince them he is much their friend. This is however matter of suspicion on my part, but the channel through which the information reached me makes me suppose it. Power, whose head is always stuffed with plots, projects, conspiracies, &c. &c. and who sees objects through a mill stone, is going to Natchez next week, to unravel the whole of the extraordinary business, and then God have mercy on the culprits, for Spanish ire and indignation will be levelled at them. What in the name of Heaven could give rise to these extravagancies? Were I sufficiently intimate with Mr. Burr, and knew where to direct a line to him, I should take the liberty of writing to him. Perhaps finding Minor, in his way, was endeavouring to extract something from him, he has amused himself at the blockhead's expense, and then Minor has retailed the news to his employers. Enquire of Mr. Burr about this and let me know at my return, which will be in three or four months. The tale is a horrid one if well told.—Kentucky, Tennessee, the State of Ohio, the four territories on the Mississippi and Ohio, with part of Georgia and Carolina, are to be bribed with the plunder of the Spanish countries west of us, to separate from the Union. This is but a part of the business—Heavens! what wonderful things there will be in these days. But how the devil I have been lugged into the conspiracy, or what assistance I can be of in it, is to me incomprehensible. Vous qui savez tout, can best explain the riddle. Amuse Mr. Burr with an account of it; but let not these

great and important objects, these almost imperial doings, prevent you from attending to land business—recollect that you great men, if you intend to become Kings and Emperors, must have us little men for vassals, and if we have nothing to clothe ourselves with, (for we can be clothed with the produce of our lands only; and if congress take the lands for want of formalities, we shall then have no produce) we shall make a very thabby figure at your courts. Think of this and practise those formalities that are necessary, that I may have from the produce of my Illinois lands, wherewith to buy a decent COURT DRESS when presented at your levee. I hope you will not have KENTUCKIANS for your masters of ceremonies.

I remain dear sir, very sincerely,
Your hble. serv't and friend,
(Signed) DANIEL CLARK.
"Brigadier Gen. Wilkinson."

To this letter combine the following from Mr. Clark, bearing date the 14th April, 1806, which speaks of "the Land of Promise," of the suspicions and perils he had encountered in going thither, and of the communications he had exchanged with the inhabitants; and the allusion to some expedition of magnitude and of a secret nature is obvious. What else but an enterprise of the highest moment and most flattering promise, could have induced a man of fortune, with eyes open to the dangers, to have exposed himself to such hazards of his person and his life?

"New Orleans, 14th April, 1806.

DEAR SIR,

"I wrote to you in the month of August of last year, inclosing plots and titles of sundry tracts of land I own in the Louisiana territory, and requesting you would be kind enough to have them registered and approved by the board of commissioners. I have not since then heard from you, and being uncertain whether the packet reached you, feel very uneasy on that account; be pleased to dissipate my fears by giving me some information on the subject. I shall remain here during the Summer, and your letters by post will not fail to reach me. I have been twice since I last wrote to you in the LAND OF PROMISE, but what is more surprising I have got safe back from it, after having been represented to the Vice Roy, as a person dangerous to the Spanish government, and who had visited that country with no other view, than that of acquiring information of its strength, and how, and where it might be assailed with the greatest probability of success. I knew all this before undertaking the last voyage, but was too HARDY ENOUGH to attempt it. I have made some money, and acquired more knowledge of the country, its productions and resources, and made those of our country better known to them than they were before. There is, you know, no harm in this interchange of useful information, and at a future period I shall communicate to you, all I have picked up during my stay there. Give me some news of what is passing in your country, and how you are situated in it.

Yours, most sincerely,
"DANIEL CLARK.
"James Wilkinson, Esqr."

[Garbled extracts from the preceding letters were last winter published in the Philadelphia Gazette. The equivocal parts were omitted. Why Mr. Clark (for the copy must have been furnished by him) should, at that period, have resorted with his own private correspondence to the press, can be explained on no other ground, than that, conscious of the weak part of his character, he thought it advisable to attempt to forestall public opinion, by being the first to broach the subject. The concealment of part of the contents of those letters argues strongly against him; but it was a necessary precaution—for, had he given the whole of them, no person could have mislook the purpose for which they were

written, to wit: to sound the general as to a connection with Col. Burr. But it is not upon these letters, nor yet upon the veritable testimony of Lieut. Murray already published, that Mr. Clark was implicated by the general. The following extracts from the deposition of Mr. Graham (present chief clerk in the department of State) corroborate and confirm the charge of connivance with Burr. This deposition was submitted to the Court of Enquiry.]

"Mr. Graham declares that Mr. Clark sought an interview with him, and voluntarily furnished him 'sometime in the winter of 1805—6, estimates of the military force of the Mexican country, both regulars and militia, particularly of the garrisoned towns between Vera Cruz & Mexico, and also of the naval force of Vera Cruz, and gave him the opinion, that the country might be invaded with every prospect of success.' I enquired of him, says Mr. Graham, whether, if the United States would undertake the invasion, he would bear a part? Mr. Clark evidenced an unwillingness to have any thing to do with an expedition carried on by the government, but expressed himself willing to join in such an enterprise, undertaken and carried on by individuals. He said if they would ask would be the permission, not the aid of the government; that they would cut off all connection with the country they left, and establish a new empire of their own. He said hypothetically, addressing himself to me—now, suppose such a person as yourself was to join in the expedition, you might be made a Duke; to which I replied, that my republican notions would not allow me to aspire to any such distinction, and that I would have nothing to do with any expedition not conducted by the government.—Here the conversation on that subject ended, and Clark [mark the art of Mr. Clark to acquire information, and yet conceal his own knowledge] asked me several questions about what Burr was doing."

"In the various facts stated by Lieut. Murray, Mr. Graham, Mr. Allison, Lieut. Spence, Mr. Latrobe, and even Mr. Cox, and from his letters to me of the 7th September, 1805, and the 14th April, 1806, the secret connection, connivance, and co-operation of Mr. Clark and Mr. Burr, are too apparent to be denied or resisted; and as it was witnessed by Heaven, that I should be the author of their disappointment and disgrace, it is natural that they should turn against me with the bitterest resentment. I have checked the career of dissolute ambition, and have blighted the golden prospects of its votaries. I have exposed myself to the assaults of a host of enemies, and make claim to the good opinion of my fellow citizens. The cause in which I embarked was peculiarly their own, and by a hazardous interference preserved their honor, their peace, and perhaps their unity. I have stepped in between treason and the union, and have ventured my life and fortune to preserve Louisiana; and shall my fame be filched from me by surmises and suspicions? Shall the daring machinations and matchless contrivances of ruffians prevail against my innocence? Will the American people—will my countrymen view the unequal conflict with indifference? Will they so lightly look on, behold my struggles against the bloodhounds of conspiracy, and verify the remark, that Republicans are ungrateful? Am I to fall, and treason triumph on my ruin? If so, I know how to meet my fate, and having sacrificed myself to my country, I will enter my claim upon posterity, for that protection and that justice which my contemporaries deny me; and oh! may my example fail to damp the ardor of those whose duty it

* Mr. Graham was at this time secretary of the territory of Orleans, and hence the necessity for this qualification.

may become, in an hour of similar perils, to devote themselves to the public weal.

[Enough, we presume, has already appeared to fix upon Mr. Clark, beyond the possibility of refutation, the stigma of being secretly an associator with Burr. But this, by no means, concludes the whole of the odium which the General's vindication has thrown upon him. The case of the Grand Schism, presents him in a most dark and terrible aspect. And combined with a circumstance where Mr. Clark appears to have forged the name of Power in a letter to the General (the hand writing having been compared and recognized by several respectable gentlemen,) demonstrates that Mr. Clark is capable of resorting to the most detestable practices to serve his own purposes or to ruin an enemy. It is much to be regretted that the whole vindication cannot at this moment appear before the public. It is of great length, sufficient to make a handsome volume, and is very specific in the investigation of every point of accusation. I shall not fail to lay before my readers such parts of it as I can at any time procure; for I conceive it to be a solemn obligation on every journalist to give currency to the facts it contains, in order that the people may understand who are their real enemies; and may treat with merited contempt, scorn and indignation, a band of the most daring conspirators that ever insulted a free country. The following is the conclusion of the General's address.]

"Gentlemen, a few words more and I have done. I know you are not to be instructed in your duty, but I will beseech you to take to you my breaths the importance of the decision you are about to make, as it may affect your own characters, the interests of our country, the rights of an individual, and the honor of your profession. If guilty of the foul charge alleged against me; if I have not more than done my duty, in the arduous instances of service which have fallen under your observation; let your award be exemplary, and my punishment be correspondent—divorce me from my sword—strike me from the rolls of honor—banish me the lifts of fame—let my services be forgotten, and my crimes only be remembered. But, Gentlemen, should my innocence be apparent, and you discover that I am a victim of persecution, because I have cut the throats contrived to ensure the peace and happiness of our country; then do justice to my accusers—rescue my character from the fang of detraction—heal my wounded honor—confirm the confidence of my country—and let me live and die your Chief."

The Osage Returned.

NEW-YORK, July 6.

The ship Osage, captain Duplex, so long and so anxiously expected, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon in 48 days from Falmouth, with dispatches for government from Messrs. Armitage and Pinckney, which are said to be of a very important nature.

Of the two messengers who were dispatched to France and England in the Osage, Mr. Lewis only has returned; Mr. Nourse, having some commercial business to transact, remains in England. The former proceeds this morning to Washington.

London papers to the 15th of May, Lloyd's Lists to the 10th, and a complete but anticipated list of American vessels captured by the two great Belligerent powers, are received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser by the Osage.

The passengers inform us that the public opinion considerably preponderated in favour of an amicable adjustment of our differences with England; and that, notwithstanding the conferences between Messrs. Pinckney and Canning were for the present suspended, Mr. Pinckney was treated with the most marked attention and civility.

Several American vessels, which had sailed from England for Amterdam, were obliged to return, not being permitted to enter for having cleared from an English port.

LONDON, MAY 9.

A Dutch paper of the 30th ult. containing accounts from Paris of the 25th reached town on Friday, brought by a gentleman who with difficulty escaped from Holland. They are not important.

Letter received at the same time state, that the King Louis had issued a decree since his arrival at Amterdam for the establishment of measures of additional rigor against any communication with this country. They also mention that the captain and crew of a vessel which some time since conveyed an English gentleman from Holland (the hon. Cecil Jenkinson) were on their return thrown into prison, and it was supposed the former would be proceeded against, as having been guilty of a capital offence. The transfer of the court to Amterdam had diffused a temporary gaiety and splendor in the town; but the distress throughout the country is represented as general and increasing.

MAY 10.

It is said, that a decree is about to be issued ordering the capture of all Americans, in conformity with that issued at Bayonne. This information was brought by an American vessel, which would herself have been detained, had she remained another day within the power of the enemy.

MAY 11.

Our readers may rely on the authenticity of the following communication:

Extract of a letter dated Helder, May 4, 1808.

A decree, issued by the Emperor at Bayonne, reached Amterdam the 28th April, confirming all measures previously decreed respecting navigation; and, I am well informed, subjecting all American vessels, with their cargoes, if met at sea, or arriving in any port of France, to positive condemnation. The reason assigned is, that the embargo in America has been of such long continuance, that no vessels can reach the ports of the continent without having been previously sent into England. The ship Mary, captain Kimbell; and the brig Newton, captain Daly, have been ordered out of the Texel, without having intercourse with the shore; and if they had arrived after the 28th ult. I think it probable they would have been confiscated by orders of the government. You may consider the above information as correct, for I have it from numerous and respectable authorities.

MAY 13.

Yesterday we received Paris papers to the 10th inst. The Monitor of the 4th contains the following important documents relative to the Spanish Revolution:—
Report to his imperial highness the Grand Duke of Berg, lieutenant of the Emperor, commander of his forces in Spain.

"Monsieur!—Agreeably to the commands of your imperial highness, I repaired with the letter of your highness to the Queen of Etruria at Aranjuez. It was eight o'clock in the morning; the Queen was still in bed: she rose immediately, and bade me enter. I delivered your letter to her; she begged me to read it with the king and queen. Half an hour afterwards I saw the queen of Etruria enter with the king and queen of Spain. His majesty said, that he thanked your imperial highness for the share you had taken in his affliction, which was the greater, as his own son was the author of it. The king said that the revolution had been effected by forgery and corruption, and that the principal actors were his son, and M. Cabellero, minister of justice; that he had been compelled to abdicate the throne, in order to save the lives of himself and the queen; that he knows that but for this, they would have been murdered in the course of the night; that the conduct of the Prince of Asturias was more shocking, seeing that himself, (the king) having perceived his desire to reign, and being himself nearly sixty years of age, had agreed to surrender the crown to him, on his marriage taking place with a French princess, which the king ardently desired. The king and queen should repair to Bajadoz, on the frontiers of Portugal; that he had got means to inform him that the climate of that country did not suit him; that he sought to obtain permission of the Emperor to purchase an estate in France, where he might end his days. The queen told me she begged of her son to postpone their journey to Bajadoz, that he had not procured this, and that the journey was to take place on the ensuing Monday.—And the moment I was departing from their majesties, the king said to me, "I have written to the Emperor, in whose hands I repose my fate." I wished to

send my letter by a courier, but I know no surer means of sending it than by your's. The king left me then in order to repair to his cabinet. He soon returned with the following letters (No. 1 and 2) in his hand, which he gave me, and added these words, "My situation is most deplorable; they have seized the Prince de la Paz, and will put him to death: he has committed no other crime than that he has at all times been attached to me." He added there were no efforts which he would not have attempted to save the life of his unhappy friend, but that he found the world deaf to his entreaties, and bent on vengeance; that the death of the Prince de la Paz would draw after it his own, and that he should not survive him.

"B. DE MOUTHON."

Aranjuez, March 23, 1808.
No. 1.—Letter from King Carlo IV. to the Emperor Napoleon.

"Sir, my brother—Your majesty will assuredly hear with pain of the events which have taken place at Aranjuez, and their consequences; you will not, without sympathy, see a king, who has been compelled to resign his throne, throw himself into the arms of a great monarch, his ally, placing every thing in his protection, who alone can fix his happiness and that of his whole family, and his truly and beloved subjects. Under the pressure of the moment, and amid the clashing of weapons, and the cries of a rebellious guard, I found that I had to choose between my life and death, and that my death would be followed by that of the queen; I was compelled to abdicate the throne; but to-day peace is restored, and full of confidence in the generosity and genius of the man who has at all times declared himself my friend, I have taken my resolution to resign myself in his hands, and await what he shall resolve on my fate, that of the queen and the Prince de la Paz. I address myself to your majesty, and protest against the events which took place at Aranjuez, and against my dethronement. I rely with confidence and altogether upon the cordiality and friendship of your majesty, praying that God may give you in his holy keeping—Sir, my brother, your royal and imperial majesty's affectionate brother and friend,

"CARLOS."

Aranjuez, March 25, 1808.
NO. II.

"I protest and declare, that my decree of the 19th of March, in which I renounce my crown in favor of my son, is a deed to which I was compelled, in order to prevent greater calamities, and spare the blood of my beloved subjects. It is therefore to be considered of no authority."
(Signed) "I, THE KING."

Accounts have been received, stating that a treaty has been signed at Bayonne, between Bonaparte and the new King of Spain.—The following is the substance:

By the first article Bonaparte recognizes the new King of Spain, Ferdinand the VIIth.

By the second he confers upon him the administration of Portugal till a general peace.

Another article relates to the Prince of Peace, who, we hear had not been released from prison at the date of the treaty, but who is to be sent to France. The article contains an accusation against him.

Another article declares that Spain joins in the confederation of the Rhine, and that her contingent is to be 50,000 men.

Another article cedes to France a port in Spanish America.

There are secret articles which have not transpired.

MAY 14.

By a vessel which arrived yesterday from a French port, some intelligence has been received from France, particularly relating to the political transactions of Bonaparte. We have seen a copy of the Bayonne decree—it states in substance, as we before mentioned, that America having embargoed her shipping, in order as Bonaparte states, to save her property from the English, he conceives it necessary, with the same view, to order an embargo upon all American shipping in the ports of France. It prescribes further, that as any American vessel which may be found upon the seas after the 28th ult. must be supposed to have violated the American embargo, or to be engaged in some illicit commerce, such vessel shall be captured and

detained. On the whole, though this decree may be, in truth, hostile to America, it does not manifest that sort of hostility which the American government can legitimately notice.

Nothing like confiscation is mentioned in this Decree. It is dated the 17th ult. Bonaparte was expected to arrive at Rochefort on the 5th inst. in order to review the port and fleet. The writer of the letter which contains this intelligence, states his opinion, which he rather insinuates to be pretty general in France, that Bonaparte has failed in the object of his journey to Bayonne. Certainly his return so soon to Rochefort would seem to warrant such an opinion. An account from Bordeaux, which states that 40,000 men were expected there, on their rout to reinforce the French army in Spain, appears still more to justify this opinion. For if the Spanish government were entirely subservient to the views of Bonaparte, what occasion for such a formidable French force in Spain? It is evident that he does not rely upon the subserviency of that government, or that he meditates something very likely to provoke a great popular insurrection.

Another letter contains the extract of a letter from a French officer in Prussia. This officer states that the great body of the force in that quarter is preparing to march towards Turkey, and he adds, that he has no doubt, he, with his companions, will form a part of the army destined for the expedition to India.

PARIS, April 28.

From Algiers the following official report has been received:

"The measures pursued by the Dey of Algiers towards the Europeans become every day more violent. The Dey having scarcely the government in his hands, not being assured of the fidelity of his troops, and even the confirmation of his office from the Grand Signior, his sovereign, not being arrived, and being involved in a bloody war with the Bey of Tunis, thought he might in spite of the difficulties of his situation, levy tribute upon all nations.

"On the 22d inst. he made a demand of the Swedish, Danish and Dutch Consuls, that they should bring him their presents; and required of the Consul of America 18,000 double piasters, in order to indemnify him for the loss of nine Algerines taken in an American vessel. The Consul pretended that the crew of the vessel had thrown the men overboard, as they were on the point of being boarded by one of her cruizers.

"The Consul of Sweden immediately agreed to the present.

"On the 23d, the three Consuls of Denmark, Holland and America were summoned to the Palace.

"The Consul of Holland said, he expected instructions from his government, and that he could not, till he received those instructions, make any present.—On this the Dey caused it to be intimated to him, that unless he instantly, on the arrival of his messenger, received his present, he should put his children into irons and send them to labour.

"The Consul of America had not yet received official tidings of the fact of which the Dey had complained, and thought he could not, without the order of his government, pay the 18,000 piasters.

"The Dey answered him that unless he should pay the sum in four days he should put him in irons, or he must deliver to him nine Americans, whom he would hang up at the gate of Bab Azoaw.

"Mr. Ulrich, Consul of Denmark, making representation of the state of his country, said, that the vessel which contained his presents had been seized by the English and confiscated, and that the English agent at Algiers himself would testify this; the Consul solicited time of the government; but the Dey paying no respect to the character of an agent, speaking in the name of his majesty, caused him to be seized by the officers of justice in the middle of the Palace, and taken to prison, amidst the shouts of a barbarous populace.

"Those who could enter into this horrid prison saw this worthy man among the slaves in his official dress, and loaded with a chain of sixty pounds weight, which Mr. Ulrich bore with fortitude and courage; he merely recommended to his friends the care of his wife and five children.

"At length the Dey resolved, on the earnest entreaties of all the European Consuls, to set the Danish Consul at li-

berly, and while he was occupied working with all the slaves, they came and took off his chain.

"What security is there against the renewal of these acts of violence.

"All the slaves here are treated with the most horrid cruelty: 450 Portuguese are shut up in prison—The Port of Lisbon delayed sending the tribute. The government has not sent them any relief, and they are in extreme wretchedness. The officers as well as sailors are condemned to labor, and are loaded with ignominy.

"A great number of Neapolitans, also slaves, not in a less pitiable situation; and the Dey who expects to conquer Tunis in the first campaign, hopes to make a booty of 3000 more European slaves, whose ransom he will fix very high.—Since he has been forced to give up all the slaves who were subjects of the Emperor Napoleon, it seems that he is resolved to make his system of robbery press harder upon the other foreigners."

CHARLES TOWN, July 15.

We understand, that the information received by the Osage, is by no means satisfactory; that there does not appear, either on the part of the French or English governments, any disposition to relax their orders and decrees relative to the trade of this country; that on the contrary, the French government appears to be giving a wider scope to the operation of the measures previously taken by them; and that no step whatever has been taken by the British government, since the return of Mr. Rose, even relative to the affair of the Chesapeake. The information from Paris comes down to the middle of April; and that from London to the middle of May.

Private letters received by the Osage state the prevalence of a general expectation, among the friends of the British administration, of an insurrection in this country against the embargo, which has, no doubt, been excited by the disgraceful publications here on the subject. While such wretched delusions continue, we can have but little to expect.

It does not appear that there is a disposition on the part either of France or England to go to war with us; but a strong desire by each to embroil us with the other.

Nat. Intel.

The late London papers give a list of a number of American vessels condemned by the court of admiralty for a breach of the British blockading orders. But for the embargo, what a glorious sweep would have crowned this energetic measure; and in such event, how loudly would the administration have been denounced for not laying an embargo, as loudly, probably, as they have been for laying it.

Captain Brass, 16 days from Halifax, informs, that the British packet had arrived there from New-York; that Col. Burr had landed from her, and been introduced to the Governor and Admiral, and treated with politeness.

[Boston Palladium.]

An Earthquake is said to have been felt in Boston and at Portland on Sunday morning, the 26th ult. It is reported that at Portland the flock was considerably severe.

The brig Charles, of Baltimore, captain Brownlow, has been taken at sea by the United States brig Argus, and sent into Savannah, where she arrived three days ago. This is the same brig that was "robbed," some fifteen or twenty days ago, of a quantity of flour, by two French privateers, while she was lying at anchor in Amelia Sound.

Ch. City Gaz.

The U. States frigate Chesapeake, Commodore Decatur, has received orders to proceed on a cruise immediately. She will sail with the first wind.

Norfolk Ledger of July 9.

We have been favored with London Papers to the 12th of May, inclusive, received by the Osage. The Morning Chronicle, (a very respectable print,) of that date, after detailing several incidents relative to Spanish affairs, gives an opinion that the revolution was bro't about by the patriotism of the Spaniards themselves, stating that a general dispo-

sition prevailed among them to resist French authority; and that so incensed are the people at the daring attempts of Napoleon on their country, that a force of not less than 500,000 men can be immediately raised to oppose foreign invasion and defend the kingdom.

The British East India Company's affairs are represented to be in the most deplorable situation.

The new English gun-boats prepared for the Baltic are about 30 tons admeasurement, sloop rigged, row 28 oars, carry an 18 pounder sit on a traversing carriage, and draw 3 feet nine inches water.

The bad management of the British board of admiralty, by which the Rochefort squadron has been suffered to roam at large without interruption, has been the subject of discussion in Parliament; and occasioned some very severe strictures on the conduct of those who manage the admiralty department.

Monitor.

The following very interesting intelligence has been politely communicated to the printers of the Albany Gazette, by a gentleman of the city of Schenectady. It is copied from a letter received by him, from a person of great respectability at Queenstown, in Upper Canada, dated June 16.

"Our Lieut. Governor has been sent for by express from the Indian agent, near Detroit, and sets out by land this day, for that quarter. It is reported, that some very violent resolutions adopted by the Indians (on hearing that their usual annual supplies for their trade, were stopped by the American government at Niagara) has occasioned this sudden and unexpected measure. God grant, that no mischief may take place, before he gets up. Col. Claus is still there, and the governor takes with him most of the other officers of the Indian department."

Phil. pap.

Washington City, July 6.
The Anniversary of Independence was on Monday celebrated with the usual demonstrations of satisfaction. Business was generally suspended, and the day devoted to festivity. The dawn was ushered in by a discharge of cannon at the Navy yard, which was repeated several times during the day. The uniform companies of militia, and regulars, paraded early in the morning and went through various military evolutions. At noon the apartments of the President were opened for the reception of a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, who partook of an abundant collation of refreshments, and were entertained by the excellent music of the Marine Corps.

The President, in conformity to the spirit of the times, was dressed in a neat suit of homespun. We hope that, ere another return of this day, an example, thus patriotically set by the Chief Magistrate, will be universally followed, and that the fair sex, by the magic of fashion, will remove the strongest existing obstacles.

In the morning Capt. Brent's troop of cavalry paraded before the house of Mr. Madison, when Mrs. Madison presented them with an elegant standard, accompanied by a patriotic address, to which Capt. Brent made an appropriate reply.

Philadelphia, July 7.

Arrived schooner Jefferson, Campbell, 30 days from Kingston. June 16, off Maranilla reef, was boarded by the British man-of-war Fire Fly, lieutenant Boyd, thirty six hours from New Providence; lieutenant Boyd informed capt. C. that previous to his sailing, official accounts had been received at N. Providence of a naval action up the Mediterranean, between a British squadron of eight sail of the line, and thirteen French; that the latter were completely beaten, having three taken and two sunk; and that the British admiral, sir Richard Strachan, was killed.

We learn by a gentleman from Vermont, that a sloop in Lake Champlain, supposed to be attempting to evade the embargo, was fired upon by the militia guards, and returned the fire. One of the guards was shot through the arm, and the sloop escaped.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated June 7, to a respectable merchant of this city.

"By the end of this month we shall have no more bread to eat in this island,

except some flour arrives from Europe. The bakers have given notice that their flour will be expended by the first day of July, and there is not a single barrel for sale. Flour for the whites and cod fish for the negroes, with beef for the soldiers, are so necessary, that there is no knowing what may be the consequence of the want of them."

Mr. John (late lieutenant) Whitlocke, intends, it is said, shortly to embark for America.
London pap.

COCK FIGHTING.

RALEIGH, N. C. June 16.
The following paragraph is inserted to gratify the curiosity of those only who are fond of the savage sport.

The Main of 17 pair of Cocks, fought at Hillsborough last week, Mr. J. J. Allon of Chatham, and Mr. Henry Adkinson of Caswell, terminated after the warmest contended battles ever witnessed in this state; each party exhibiting uncommon skill in keeping, gating, and pitting, &c. At the close of the first day Allon had won seven out of the nine fights, but on the second day six out of seven were decreed to Adkinson. Thus each party were equal gamblers, each having won eight battles. The 17th fight was to terminate the main; to decide bets to the amount of eighteen hundred dollars. This was an interesting battle indeed: The little animals appeared as if sensible of the importance with which they were viewed by the punters—each contending for his life and the cooking reputation of his matter, each on his guard, not to put himself in the power of the other; neither appeared to have the advantage until they were both cut down; and for a time neither exhibiting signs of recovering life.

This was an awful moment. None but one of the talents of Hogarth could give a true representation of this interesting scene. Just before, at every peck of either cock, it was huzza for Allon! huzza for Adkinson! Give it to him Red! Stick to him Grey! that's he my chickens! resounded from the throats of hundreds, consisting of white and black, rich and poor, those dishonest, and those not over honest, all this moment truck dumb. At length it was discovered that Adkinsons gave last signs of fight, and the judges were proceeding to count out his antagonist's, but before they had finished the count, Allon, in the agonies of death, raised his head and gave a peck at (for he could not reach) his opponent, and won the fight and the main, completely turned the misery and mortification of defeat upon his opponent. Thus 1800 dollars were won and lost upon a single peck or motion of the head, resembling light; and thus ended this rational, humane and reputable amusement.

Real history of a sheep, in a letter from a Marine officer, to a lady in Dublin.

"I have a Pet Sheep, which is now nearly four years old; I reared it from a lamb, on board my late ship the Arab. Her history is as follows; she was yeanned in the North Highlands; embarked, when about a month old, in the Arab, and visited Iceland, Greenland, and Norway. Here she was sent on shore to graze; and the next day, seeing our boat row past the place where she was feeding, she leaped into the water and swam to the boat! This circumstance protected her ever after from the butcher, and her life has been one scene of gratitude. She was in fourteen different actions with the enemy's Botilla and batteries at Boulogne, in the last of which she lost part of one of her horns.

"This interesting animal has travelled the whole western extent of Africa, across the Equator to the Brazils, and all along the Guinea Coast of South America to the West Indies; from thence to Ireland, and now home. She is so tame, that she feeds from the hand like a dog, and follows her protector rather than her own species, and will dance for a cabbage leaf. She prefers the house and fire to the stable. I have known her to subsist six months without touching corn, hay, or grass, living with the man on pudding and grog, eating the bark of broomsticks and fire wood, and nibbling ropes and canvas.—The paring of a potatoe or apple was her greatest luxury. The docility of the animal is highly amusing. I am very anxious for its welfare, long acquaintance having attached me to its interests; and like all seafaring men, partiality for the animal creation

JOHN COCKRELL.
July 15, 1808.

An apprentice wanted.

A BOY of 13 or 14 years of age, is wanted as an apprentice to the Coverlet and Countpane weaving, and Blue Dyeing business.

Wm. MORROW.
Charlestown, July 15, 1808.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Henry Miller to secure the payment of a debt due Adam Moudy, I shall on Monday the 25th instant, at Smithfield, proceed to sell for ready money, a set of blacksmith's tools, some cows and hogs, and some household and kitchen furniture.
July 15, 1808.

forms one of my principal foibles. If, therefore, madam, you can take in my feeble friend, you will confer happiness on her, and an additional favour on madam, yours, &c.
"T. M. B. Lieut. R. M."
(London paper.)

THE FOLLOWING LETTERS
Will be sent as dead to the General Post Office, if not taken up by the close of September next, viz.

A.
William Abernathy, near Bath.
B.
Moses Botts.
C.
Rachel Chinowith, Richard Cullen, Joseph Cassey, Joseph Clark.
D.
William Downing, John Dailey.
E.
Abraham Edgell, George Early.
F.
John Files, Benjn. Foreman, James Foreman, John Fleming, Esq.
G.
Barnhart Gibheart, William Gill, Ann Gross.

H.
Margaret Harrison, Jacob Hoyles, John Householder, near Bath.

J.
Jane Johnson, Abel Janney.
L.
Mary Line, care of Mr. M'Sherry.

M.
John M'Neilly, 2, Hugh Maxwell, near Bath, William Maxwell, on or near the Shepherdstown road, James M'Nechen, supposed near Charlestown, Thomas M'Quilker, Catharine Murphy.

N.
Abiel Nicholas, Nicholas Orrich, esq.
P.
Charles Porterfield, Henry Pool.

R.
Shew Ramsay, Mill creek, Richard Ridgeway, Joseph Riddle, James Robinson, Mrs. Arabella Russell, Israel Robinson, John Ross.

S.
James Short, Samuel Stinson, Mary Stark, John Smith, Rockwell & Shanway, merchants, John Strigal, Chrilt. Shauer.

T.
Samuel Templeman, Francis Titus, Captain Gabriel Throckmorton, Capon Springs, Robert Traveret.

W.
John Weaver, near Bath, Mrs. Uretta Wells, at Mr. Freeman's, Stephen Wilson, Mill Creek.

Y.
John Yeates.
Wm. SOMMERVILLE, P. M.

Where not otherwise distinguished, Berkeley county or Martinsburgh is always to be understood as implied in the direction for residence.

Martinsburgh, July 1, 1808.

WANTED,

A Lad of 12 or 14 years of age, of respectable parents, who writes a good hand, and can come well recommended. Inquire of

DAN ANNIN.
Charlestown, July 15, 1808.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living at Mrs. Tate's, about one mile from Charlestown, on Thursday the 30th ultimo, a BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, about 6 years old, tall rather longer than common, shod before, and has a large wart near her left eye, which appears bloody. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, so that the subscriber gets her again, and (if stolen) apprehends the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if the mare be brought home.

JOHN COCKRELL.
July 15, 1808.

An apprentice wanted.

A BOY of 13 or 14 years of age, is wanted as an apprentice to the Coverlet and Countpane weaving, and Blue Dyeing business.

Wm. MORROW.
Charlestown, July 15, 1808.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Henry Miller to secure the payment of a debt due Adam Moudy, I shall on Monday the 25th instant, at Smithfield, proceed to sell for ready money, a set of blacksmith's tools, some cows and hogs, and some household and kitchen furniture.
July 15, 1808.

Y. SAUNDERS,

Farmer's Repository.

CHARLES TOWN, (Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 17.
FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1808. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.
VOL. I. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

EARLY RISING.

How sweet to rise, when Morn's resplendent hand,
Waves o'er the brightening sky her magic wand!

How sweet to rise with manly temperance strong,
And hear the lark begin his quaver'd song!

To view creation smiling as she glows,
And see fresh nature waken from repose!
Boast ye, ye sons of opulence and power,
Boast ye, mid all your treasures, such an hour!

Can palsied sloth desert her downy nest,
Or panting asthma lift the unwieldy breast?
Does nightly revel spring to hail the sky,
Or riot wake with animation's eye?

And ah! when evening's gradual dusky vale,
Buoy's its dark texture on the softened gale,
How lov'd you arbor, where the honied flowers
Bloom on the air, and scent the floating hours!

There, where bright Titan sinks behind the hill,
And his last colours paint the evening rill—
How joys the eve, attentive to the skies,
To step down slowly, as he slowly dies!

While streams of splendor roll along the west,
And mark the limits of his purple vest!
So sinks the man whose conscience Heaven approves,
Whom angels venerate, and virtue loves!

Lamenting honor weeps upon his hearse,
And carves in gold the monumental verse,
While glory beams on death's retiring gloom,
And with resplendent splendor crowns his tomb.

TO FASHION.

GAY Fashion! thou goddess so pleasing,
However imperious thy sway,
Like a mistress, capricious and teasing,
Thy slaves, tho' they murmur, obey.

The simple, the wise, and the witty,
The learned, the duncie, and the fool,
The crooked, straight, ugly and pretty,
Wear the badge of thy whimsical school.

Yet wave but thy frolicsome banners,
And hells of adherents we see,
Arts, morals, religion, and manners,
Yield implicit obedience to thee.

More despotic than beauty's thy power,
More than virtue thy rule o'er the mind,
Too transient thy reign, as a flower
That scatters its leaves to the wind.

Ah! while foolish thou dealest such measures,
No matter how fleeting the day!
Be wisdom, dear goddess, thy pleasure,
Then talking as time be thy lay.

ANECDOTE.

A peasant being at confession, accused himself of having stolen some hay—the father confessor asked him how many bundles he had taken from the stack?—“That is of no consequence, (replied the peasant) you may set it down a wagon load, for my wife and I are going to fetch the remainder very soon.”

TRUE COURAGE.

An officer of distinction, and tried valor, refused to accept a challenge sent him by a young adventurer, but returned the following answer: “I fear not your sword, but the anger of my God. I dare venture my life in a good cause, but cannot hazard my soul in a bad one. I will charge up to the cannon's mouth for the good of my country, but I want courage to form hell.”

From the Virginia Argus.

MR. PLEASANTS,

I have long thought of communicating to the public, a remedy for the cure of the Rot and Scabb in sheep, which I have made use of with very great success. In the year 1806, my flock was so very indifferent, that from 90 sheep I sheared only 130 weight of wool, so sorry as to be barely fit to make clothing for young negroes. Immediately after shearing, I made use of the following mixture:—Three gallons of Tar, and three gallons of Train Oil, boiled together, to which was added three pounds Roll Brimstone, finely powdered and

stirred in. This quantity was sufficient for the above number, and was poured on with a kitchen ladle, from the top of the head along the back bone to the tail. At the next shearing, (in 1807) from 78 of the same sheep I sheared 360lbs of very good wool, and instead of 20 to 25 sorry Lambs, commonly raised from my flock, I raised 55 as fine as ever I saw. Since this application, I have frequently been asked by my neighbours where I got such fine sheep from. This remedy was taken from an old Eastern paper, which, I am sorry to say, I have lost or mislaid. It may be necessary to add, that I have continued to make use of this application with the same success, and that when train oil is difficult to be had, any kind of grease, such as is used for plantation leather will answer.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. NELSON.
Mecklenburg, 15th June, 1808.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at this place, on the first day of July, which, if not taken up on or before the first day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A. JOHN ABELL, Daniel Alltodd, Gerrard Alexander, John Anderson, Mahlon Anderson, John Allen.

B. Basil D. Beall, 2 letters, Richard Baylor, Thomas Burton, George Burnett, John Barge, Jacob Bargar, Benjamin Boley, Samuel Blackwell, Hiram Baldwin, John Brown.

C. Robert Carter, Collin Cordell, N. P. Craghill, Harrison Cleveland, James Clare, N. Craghill, 2 letters, Joseph Dayley.

D. Ann Drew, Thomas Darne, Michael Dutro, James Duke, Larghorne Dade.

E. Thomas Flagg, Henry Fowler, Mrs. Martha Frame.

G. Absalom Games, 2 letters, Margaret Griffith, James Gardner, James Glenn, Miss Emily C. Griffith, Basil Games, Thomas Glison, Henry Garnhart, Travis Glascock.

H. Mrs. Susan Howell, Ellen Hunter, John Haynes, James Hite, James Howard, John Henderson, Samuel Hite.

J. Mrs. Ann Jameson, Gideon Jones.

L. Richard Llewellyn, Theo. Lee, 2 letters, Jacob Lancesques.

M. John Moor, Jesse Moore, 3 letters, Wm. M'Pherson, Isaac Merchant, 2 letters, Benjamin Matthews.

P. Mrs. Eliza Patton, David Palmer.

R. Samuel Russell, Eliza Ryley, Ann Rocheller, Mrs. Mary Ridgway.

S. Doctor A. Straith, John Spangler, John Saunders, Cyrus Saunders, Samuel Swain, Miss Fanny Sweeney, Miss Mary Sappington, Philip Strider, North and Smallwood, Jacob Shrader.

T. Mordica Throckmorton, Thomas Tinker, Bennet Taylor.

V. William Vestal.

W. Isaac Woods, Beverly Whiting, John Wimmer, Aquilla Willet, Jane Woods, James Wallingford, Catharine Wimmer.

Y. George Young.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.
Charlestown, July 1, 1808.

Three Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed from the subscriber living in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Virginia, on Wednesday night last, a dark brown Mare, 14½ hands high, seven years old, with the top off her left ear. Whoever takes up the said mare and thief, and secures them so that the owner gets his mare, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if the mare be brought home.

JOHN M'INTIRE.
Martinsburg, June 1, 1808.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

In a pamphlet, at the office of the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, in a short time, AN ADDRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES, On the importance of encouraging AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad & more prosperous at home.

Together with an account of THE IMPROVEMENTS IN SHEEP AT ARLINGTON, The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

By GEO. W. P. CUSTIS, Esq. Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the late of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the public mind.

The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves.

Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands—and as the profits of this work, after the expenses of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.
Alexandria, June 18, 1808.

Spring Goods.

W. W. LANE,
Has just received a very handsome assortment of well bought

Spring & Summer Goods,

Which he now offers to his friends and the public, at reduced prices for CASH; he solicits those persons who have a wish to obtain great bargains to give him a call, as he is convinced that his goods will please both as to price and quality; the whole of his purchases having been made, so as to enable him to sell them as cheap as any goods can, or will be sold by any person in this part of the country.

He daily expects a further supply of goods from Philadelphia, which when received, will make his assortment very complete. He has on hand, as usual, a quantity of nice Bar and Strap Iron, Blistered Steel, Cabinot Tobacco, Spinning Cotton, Teas, Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugars, French and Peach Brandy, Wines, &c. Also a large quantity of old Rye Whiskey, distilled in Pennsylvania; all of which he offers for cash, on terms that will be pleasing to the purchaser.

Charlestown, May 20, 1808.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from fishing, fowling, passing through, or trespassing in any manner on my farm, or that of Thomas Fairfax, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders.

JOHN DOWNNEY.
Bloomery, May 16, 1808.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

FOR RENT,

And immediate possession given. THE noted corner House and lot, the property of Captain Blackford, on the main street, Shepherds-Town, and lately in the occupancy of Mrs. Baylor. This house is well calculated for any kind of public business and a private family; there are sundry necessary buildings, a good garden and a well of excellent water on the premises. For terms apply to Mr. James Brown, who will show the property, or to the subscriber, DANIEL MORGAN.
July 1, 1808.

Paper Making.

Four or five boys, about 13 or 14 years of age, are wanted as apprentices to the above mentioned business, at the Paper Mill, on Mill Creek, about nine miles from Charlestown.
June 23, 1808.

THE MONITOR

IS a newspaper now published at the City of Washington, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is devoted to News, Politics, Arts, Manufactures, and Agriculture. During the session of Congress, it will furnish the public with a correct, and (when necessary) a copious account of the proceedings and debates of the National Legislative body. At all times, it will communicate to its readers the earliest and most authentic intelligence, on all subjects of which it professes to be the vehicle. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited in aid of its establishment.

TERMS.

The price of subscription will be five dollars per annum, payable in advance. The paper will be transmitted always agreeably to direction by mail, or left by a carrier according to orders.

Advertisements will be received and inserted at the usual prices. Essays decently and concisely written, on subjects interesting to the general welfare, will be cheerfully inserted without any charge.

J. B. COLVIN.

Washington City, May 30, 1808.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Ann has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause, this is to give notice that I will not pay any Debts of her contracting, after this date.

EDWARD BREEN.

June 14th, 1808.



Lots and Houses.

THE subscriber would dispose of his leases for two separate tenements, in Charlestown, lately occupied by him. They are in good repair, and may be had by any respectable person or persons, who are sufficiently responsible for the annual rents, which are quite reasonable.

One of these houses would suit any person of considerable business; and has been formerly used as a tavern; and the other would suit a tradesman; and they are equal to any tenements in that town, for pleasantness of situation, extent of ground, and convenient accommodation.

F. FAIRFAX.

Shannon Hill, April 22, 1808.

An Apprentice wanted.

A SMART BOY, about the age of 14, of respectable connections, will be taken as an apprentice to the Taylor's business. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown.

AARON CHAMBERS.

April 8, 1808.

A SMART BOY,

Of the age of 15 or 16 years, will be taken as an apprentice to the Weaving business.

JOHN LEMON.

Charlestown, May 20, 1808.

RAGS.

CASH will be given for clean linen and cotton rags at this office.

PROPOSALS
By Zadoc Cramer, of Pittsburgh, For printing by a General Subscription, a Dictionary of the Holy Bible;

WHEREIN ARE EXPLAINED, All the proper names mentioned in the Old and New Testament, of Men, Women, Cities, Countries, Rivers, Mountains, &c.

ALSO
An explanation of all the appellative Terms; and a systematical Description of all the Natural Productions, such as Animals, Vegetables, Minerals, Stones, Gems, &c.

FORMING
A body of Scriptural History, Chronology, and Divinity; a Repository of important Jewish antiquities, and a concordance to the Scriptures.

ILLUSTRATED
With a collection of the most elegant Engravings hitherto executed, and which were never before published in the U. States.

BY THE REV. JOHN BROWN, Minister of the Gospel, Haddington.

WITH NOTES,
By the Rev. JOHN ANDERSON, Minister of the Associate Congregations of Service & King's Creek, Pa.

CONDITIONS.
This celebrated and truly valuable work shall be comprised in two large octavo volumes, each to contain about 680 pages, durably and substantially bound, price to subscribers 3 Dollars. 50 Cts. each volume, payable on delivery.—It shall be printed on a fine wove paper, on a type entirely new, cast for the purpose by Binny & Ronaldson, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Farmer's Repository.

DEED OF TRUST.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Henry Miller, to secure the payment of a debt due Adam Moudy, I shall on Monday the 25th instant, at Smithfield, proceed to sell for ready money, a set of blacksmith's tools, some cows and hogs, and some household & kitchen furniture.

J. SAUNDERS, Trustee.

July 15, 1808.

FOR RENT,

And immediate possession given. THE noted corner House and lot, the property of Captain Blackford, on the main street, Shepherds-Town, and lately in the occupancy of Mrs. Baylor. This house is well calculated for any kind of public business and a private family; there are sundry necessary buildings, a good garden and a well of excellent water on the premises. For terms apply to Mr. James Brown, who will show the property, or to the subscriber, DANIEL MORGAN.
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JOHN M'INTIRE.

Martinsburg, June 1, 1808.

The following Letters

Will be sent as dead to the General Post Office, if not taken up by the close of September next, viz.

A. William Abernathy, near Bath.

B. Moses Botts.

C. Rachel Chinowith, Richard Cullen, Joseph Cassey, Joseph Clark.

D. William Downing, John Dailey.

E. Abraham Edgell, George Early.

F. John Files, Benjn. Foreman, James Foreman, John Fleming, Esq.

G. Barnhart Gibheart, William Gill, Ann Gross.

H. Margaret Harrison, Jacob Hoyles, John Householder, near Bath.

I. Jane Johnson, Abel Janney.

L. Mary Line, care of Mr. M'Sherry.

M. John M'Neilly, 2, Hugh Maxwell, near Bath, William Maxwell, on or near the Shepherdstown road, James M'Mechan, supposed near Charlestown, Thomas M'Quilken, Catharine Murphy.

N. Abiel Nicholas, Nicholas Orrich, esq.

P. Charles Porterfield, Henry Pool.

R. Shew Ramsy, Mill creek, Richard Ridgeway, Joseph Riddle, James Robinson, Mrs. Arabella Russell, Israel Robinson, John Ross.

S. James Short, Samuel Stinson, Mary Stark, John Smith, Rockwell & Shanway, merchants, John Strigal, Chrick Shauer.

T. Samuel Templeman, Francis Titus, Captain Gabriel Throckmorton, Capon Springs, Robert Traveret.

W. John Weaver, near Bath, Mrs. Uretta Wells, at Mr. Freeman's, Stephen Wilson, Mill Creek.

Y. John Yeates.

Wm. SOMMERVILLE, P. M.

Where not otherwise distinguished, Berkeley county or Martinsburg is always to be understood as implied in the direction for residence.

Martinsburg, July 1, 1808.

WANTED,

A Lad of 12 or 14 years of age, of respectable parents, who writes a good hand, and can come well recommended. Inquire of DAN. ANNIN.
Charlestown, July 15, 1808.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living at Mrs. Tate's, about one mile from Charlestown, on Thursday the 30th ultimo, a BAY MARE, about 14½ hands high, about 6 years old, tail rather longer than common, blood before, and has a large wart near her left eye, which appears bloody. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, so that the subscriber gets her again, and (if stolen) apprehends the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if the mare be brought home.

JOHN COCKRELL.

July 15, 1808.

From the London Globe.

CURE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Attested by the late Dr. Turnbull.

Robert Dixon, a weaver, of North-Mains, near Berwick, was bitten by a dog known to be mad, on the 30th of July, 1761; and what is very uncommon in this case, was attacked on the same day in which he received the bite with pains in the wounds which the animal had made on the outside of his leg, about two inches above the ankle.—These pains extended to his thigh, and gradually ascended to his thigh, from thence to his stomach, occasioning sickness in that organ and great weight and oppression on his chest.—These sensations daily increased to the 18th of August, when every symptom became more and more severe, succeeded with violent convulsions and spasmodic structures in the throat, which threatened immediate suffocation, particularly when any fluid was presented to him. These symptoms were accompanied with every other indication of hydrophobia. That Robert Dixon was perfectly recovered in the September following and was living, and in good health at the time this account was first published, being a period of 33 years after the injury was received.

The mode of treatment was as follows:—

1st. To the wounded leg a caustic was applied, which kept discharging from the first commencement of the symptoms, till some time after the cure.

2nd. The leg was frequently bathed with warm oil.

3d. A tea spoon full of the following electuary was administered two or three times a day: Peruvian bark, in powder, two ounces, valerian in powder, one ounce; cinnebur of antimony, one ounce; camphor, one drachm and a half; Russian caustic, half an ounce; musk, half a drachm; conserve of wormwood, four ounces; syrup of saffron, a sufficient quantity to form an electuary. Opium was also liberally given to assuage the irritation & spasms. To the throat was applied a plaiter, composed of opium, musk, camphor, asafoetida, and gum galbanum.

The last application seemed to be more effectual than any other medicine employed. On recovering his intellects and speech, he declared he experienced the greatest relief from this plaiter; and that in a short time after it was applied, he felt an agreeable and soothing warmth, descended from his throat to his leg in the same course and direction that the spasmodic structure had ascended; and all the complicated & painful symptoms progressively diminished, until a perfect recovery was accomplished.

It is necessary, in this place, to mention as a farther and corroborating proof of the efficacy of this plaiter, it was not had recourse to till the symptoms of hydrophobia had taken place.—As this external application to the throat was attended with such happy success in the most dreadful stage of the disease, might it not have prevented the occurrence of this awful visitation altogether, had it been applied so soon as possible after the bite was received? It would certainly be recommended, at least to give it a trial, particularly as the mouth, throat, and other parts engaged in deglutition, form the principal seat of the disease; and as this malady, in my opinion, bears a strong affinity to nervous and spasmodic affections, the remedies above detailed, still farther claim our most serious consideration, especially when their administration have been accompanied with such success.

N. B. There are but two well authenticated cases recorded in the annals of British medicine, where patients have recovered after symptoms of Hydrophobia have taken place, viz. in the present case of Robert Dixon, and in the case of

Elizabeth Bryan, as published by the late Dr. Nugent, of Bath.

W. TURNBULL.

GREAT FIRE AT JAMAICA.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Falmouth, May 24.

“You who know so well to pity the unfortunate sufferers by fire, you who have experienced the distress entailed upon those who had fire for their malter, can lend an ear, while I picture to you the distresses of the fall night. I had lain down about ten, and was in a sound sleep, when, about 11, the captain called me, and said the town was on fire, (he had not been in bed); I jumped up, and beheld a horrid sight. Then, about six or eight houses were burning; there was no wind, and I was in hopes it would end there. I dressed myself and went on shore; there we met whites, mulattoes and negroes, all crying and making the most woful lamentations, without attempting to put out the fire. The work house negroes were there, who brought water on their heads, in pails or buckets; but no line was formed and no regularity used; every white inhabitant was a soldier and had a musket or a sword, to make the negroes work, for work themselves they will not, they think they were not made to work, but they have negroes to do it for them, even on the greatest emergency. They had three engines, one was useless, one very bad, and one tolerably good; no attention having been paid to keep them in order. When I came to the scene of action, there were about twelve houses burning, in each of which there was either rum, brandy, or gin in casks, and in some there was powder; the explosion of which, together with the smell of the liquors, the lath of the whip on the negroes, the noise of all ordering, the screaming of half-naked women and children, the heat of the fire, added to that of an intense hot night, formed a scene which can be imagined, but not described. I wished to assist, but found that impossible. The town, at the commencement of the fire, covered in length about half a mile, and about a quarter of a mile in breadth, and containing from two hundred to two hundred and fifty houses, large and small; conceive that you see those houses, most of which are two stories, and built of wood in regular order, and of these at least 150 on fire at one time, and at the same time not less than 100 puncheons of liquors burning; in no direction could the eye be turned but distress presented. The shrieks and cries were sufficient to pierce the heart of any person not callous to all kind of feeling. At half past five o'clock I returned on board, then its fury was nearly spent, as in the direction of the wind there were no more houses to which it could communicate. The apathy of the people was such, that brands of fire lodged upon many houses, and for want of proper exertion of the owners they were entirely destroyed. The inhabitants (the principal characters) had been on board a sloop of war in the harbour to second breakfast and dinner, after which there was a ball. There were only 6 ladies, and a number of gentlemen; the former went on shore early in the evening, the gentlemen remained, and some who were on board dancing and singing, in a few hours were deprived of their earthly property. Several informed me they were totally ruined. This little place, which prior to the conflagration bore an agreeable appearance, now presents nothing but a heap of rubbish. The inhabitants, generally, have no shelter, and many of them have taken refuge on board the vessels in the harbour, until temporary buildings are erected for their accommodation. There is no lumber here, and I do not know from whence they can derive supplies. A subscription is about to be proposed for the sufferers; as I have formerly suffered by a similar calamity, my mite is ready.”